

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1874.

NUMBER 222.

VOLUME 27.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

FIDELITY

SAVINGS BANK

AND Safe Depository,

At the Close of Business, March 31, 1874.

RESOURCES	
Bank and branches	\$274,307.05
Deposits	45,900.05
Bonds of City	50,000.00
Deposits of Cook	326,307.10
Deposits of stocks	6,715.98
Deposits of loans secured by cash received by and collateral	128,691.10
Deposits of real estate	190,566.55
Deposits of bank	190,567.08
Bank and Depository	10,554.05
Property not paid	85,718.97
Bank and Depository	11,156.68
Bank and Depository	214,445.50
Liabilities	\$1,300,431.55
Capital	300,000.00
Deposits	50,440.54
Contingent Fund	507,440.54
Bank and Depository	1,300,431.55

JOHN G. HAINES, President,
JAMES G. GAGE, Vice-President,
CHARLES J. HAINES, Cashier.

MR. FRIDAY'S SALE,
April 3, at 9 o'clock.

now an immense stock of
SECOND-HAND
MATERIAL.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
OF THE

Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS BANK.

Opened 1851. Commanded Business 1851.

75 Clark-st., Chicago.

WEST SIDE OFFICE:
62 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

Condition after Close of Business, March 31, 1874.

Deposits \$582,713.99

Capital \$60,000.00

Contingent Fund \$60,148.28

INVESTMENTS \$982,602.27

Loans secured by
Investments \$1,039,321.00

Value of securities \$79,350.00

Amount thereof... \$1,618,671.00

6,441.57

156,721.05

3205,400.00

150,639.16

356,039.16

\$802,862.27

Published by order of the Board of Directors for the information of depositors.

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

March 31, 1874.

TO RENT.

Coal or Transportation

DOCK.

The 340 feet of Dock Proper-

ty at the west end of Lake-st.

Bridge, formerly occupied by

the UNION TRANSPORTA-

TION COMPANY,

To Rent.

APPLY TO

MATTOCKS & MASON,

523 WABASH-AV.

State and Washington Streets, Second Floor,

TO RENT.

Having arranged in full detail the terms of the second

story in building occupied by the State and Washington

Leads, etc. in the corner of State and Madison-sts.

Two rooms, 18' x 20' each. The best artificial rooms are

made to suit all the requirements.

W. E. HALE.

Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT.

The three-story brick building, with basement, 60x75

feet, is at the corner of North Clinton-st. The premises

contain a large hall, two stories, and a large room

containing a steam engine and shafting.

Two rooms, 18' x 20' each. The best artificial rooms are

made to suit all the requirements.

W. E. HALE.

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M'CARTHY.

Conclusion of Testimony for the Defense.

He Gives the Reasons Why He Preached That Sermon.

The Ladies Are Not Allowed to Hear Their Pastor's Remarks.

Brief Speeches by His Counsel and Mr. Barry.

The Council Decides to Withdraw the Hand of Fellowship.

The Verdict Nearly Unanimous.

MORNING SESSION.

The Baptist Council, assembled to try the Rev. Florence McCarthy, resumed its sittings yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Union Park Church, the Moderator, the Rev. A. J. Frost, in the chair.

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Langridge, upon motion, the charge relating to slander against Prof. Mitchell was voted as not worthy of consideration by the Council.

Mr. McCarthy objected to further procedure until the full Council was assembled, but it was voted to proceed, as there were but nine delegates absent. These came straggling in soon afterward.

THAT GENUINE ARTICLE.

The defense then offered in evidence an article published in the Times in 1874, purporting to relate how Mr. McCarthy sought to seduce the wife of one of his church members, that she confessed this to her husband.

Mr. McCarthy said he proposed to prove that Mr. Wagner was the instigator of this article. He offered to introduce Mrs. Curtis to show that many rumors were afloat, circulated by Wagner.

Mr. Kermott objected to wasting any more time on this point, as it was admitted already to be notorious.

Mr. McCarthy said he wanted to get the evidence before the public.

The Moderator ruled that the evidence should be excluded.

Mr. McCarthy appealed from the decision.

Mr. Kermott hoped that the Council would not choose of Mr. McCarthy.

Prof. Mitchell resented this as an insult to the Council, and offered to bring in evidence in testimony to influence the public, he (the speaker) was opposed to its introduction.

Mr. McCarthy explained that he wanted to show that rumors had been circulating, and that they originated with Wagner.

MRS. CURTIS.

was permitted to proceed. She stated that she heard Mrs. Wilkie tell Deacon Merrill that Wagner had been asked to split up Mr. McCarthy's house with a big stick.

Mr. Kermott objected once more to this sort of second-hand evidence.

Mrs. Wilswall testified that it was commonly reported and believed that Wagner threatened his wife.

MISS TRIPP AGAIN.

Miss Tripp testified that her pastor told her that the trouble with the pastor had been settled, and that Wagner had all right.

Mr. McCarthy took the stand, and stated that he was told of Wagner's threat by Mrs. Wilkie, whom he told that he had got a big stick for the purpose of breaking up the pastor's house.

Wagner had the big stick before his eyes as an inducement to a reconciliation.

In reply to cross-examination by Mr. Barry, the witness called that the effects at reconciliation were that the pastor and his wife were to be reconciled.

Mr. McCarthy said it was, and that he meant it. Both Braymer and Pickett pulled off their coats and threatened to thrash him. He did not expect to get out of the room with a whoop skin.

Mr. McCarthy testified that Wagner made a frequent practice of aspersing the pastor's character in the family. Wagner got angry and told his wife that he would not be seen in the pastor's house. Mr. McIntosh threatened to kick Wagner out of the house. Wagner forbade his wife to receive visitors from the pastor, and reproved her for having talked with him.

Mr. McCarthy said he was Wagner's personal enemy, and knew how to write.

Mrs. Kermott wanted to know the object of this.

Mr. Barry said he had a hearing on Wagner's behalf, and the Council was sustained.

Mr. Beach objected, and the objection was sustained.

Mrs. McIntosh, in reply to Mr. McCarthy, stated that she had been told by the pastor, and he had never been seen coming out of a house of ill-fame. When Deacon Reed called upon her, he did not tell what the trouble was, but seemed to understand it was, as she thought he was more or less of a party, and that she did not talk freely with him about it.

Mr. McCarthy gleefully referred to this point as a "good rig" on the Deacons, showing that he made no sincere attempt to adjust the trouble.

In reply to Mr. Gordon, Mrs. McIntosh stated that Wagner still entertained feelings of hostility toward the pastor, and was awaiting that his wife would be baptized by him.

Mr. Barry asked if she knew of the reconciliation between the pastor and Wagner. She replied that she was told so by Deacon Reed.

Mr. Gordon said he would like to have the letter read.

Mr. Barry said it was the first he had ever known of the existence of such letters.

Mrs. Cynamon plainly expressed by her fact that she did not know of the existence of such letters at this point. Mr. Mitchell took the chair, at the request of Mr. Frost, who said he wanted to ask a few questions.

Mr. Tripp, recalled, corroborated the account given by Mr. Barry concerning the letters, and the same efforts were made to undo the damage.

Mr. Pickett was made of the trouble with Mr. Jones.

WARM UP?

Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Burris, and Mr. Bingham testified that the pastor did not say he would be in the church, but that he would "warm up."

THE SERMON.

Mr. McCarthy distinctly disavowed any reference to the charge of preaching a sermon, and that he was not a minister, and the inferences were based upon facts.

Mr. McCarthy claimed that he should be given an opportunity to speak, either that the inferences were true, or else that they did not refer to any body in the church, and, therefore, were not reprehensible or unbecoming a clergyman.

Mr. Goodspeed and Whitedeck argued against the introduction of any testimony on these points.

Mr. Frost did not suppose that anybody addressed the inferences as applying to any member of the church.

NO REFLECTIONS.

Mr. McCarthy distinctly disavowed any reference to the charge of the sermon, and that he was not a minister, and the inferences were based upon facts.

Mr. McCarthy—"I might have jumped over the church backwards; I simply say I didn't."

Mr. Gordon asked if he was not asking the question was, that in a conversation with himself, Mr. McCarthy had manifested a high state of exasperation toward Deacon McLeish.

The defense have called Mr. Gordon to the stand, and he stated that he never heard Mr. McCarthy threaten to kill Deacon McLeish.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Barry, Mr. Gordon stated that he had heard of Deacon McLeish, Mr. McCarthy, and himself. Mr. McCarthy was in an exasperated state, and he said he could do violence to any man who should injure him as McLeish had done. He was done, depending in law on the fact, and felt that McLeish had stood between him and the object of his affections.

Mr. Gordon referred to Mr. McCarthy's stupid and awkward way of expressing himself.

THE LADIES ARE NOT ALLOWED TO HEAR THEIR PASTOR'S REMARKS.

BRIEF SPEECHES BY HIS COUNSEL AND MR. BARRY.

THE COUNCIL DECIDES TO WITHDRAW THE HAND OF FELLOWSHIP.

THE VERDICT NEARLY UNANIMOUS.

MORNING SESSION.

The Baptist Council, assembled to try the Rev. Florence McCarthy, resumed its sittings yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Union Park Church, the Moderator, the Rev. A. J. Frost, in the chair.

After prayer had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Langridge, upon motion, the charge relating to slander was voted as not worthy of consideration by the Council.

Mr. McCarthy understood that the peculiar circumstances under which the sermon was delivered, or preceding its delivery, were not to be

considered by the Council at all. The question was, "Is it a sermon proper for a Christian minister to preach under any circumstances?"

The Moderator agreed with this view of the question.

JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. McCarthy read in detail the various points of proof he intended to submit in excuse of his justification of the sermon. These were, briefly, as follows: The proceedings at the watch-night services; the secret council in Blackall's bookstore; the mass-meeting of Jan. 12, and the instructions then given; the meeting of Jan. 26, when an illegal vote was passed, questioning the pastor to resign; the meeting of Feb. 5, when the closing of the house was ordered; plotting against the pastor; and his general condition at the time of delivering the sermon.

The Council, separately and totally, refused to allow this proof.

Mr. McCarthy declared the ruling out of this defense was unbecoming and infamous, and certain to do great injury to the Baptist cause.

This produced a sensation, but had no effect upon the determination of the Council to justify, palliate, or even excuse the pastor.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Frost called the ruling out of the defense was secret of the Council, and it is probable that the majority will yet hear from it.

THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Frost said he had heard enough, but Mr. Goodspeed said he had heard enough.

In reply to Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Frost said that at that time McLeish was being talked of as a very popular and popular designation concerning that lady, and he (Frost) thought a great fool it was.

COMING TO THE SERMON.

The testimony of the pastor was closed, and the rebutting testimony for the prosecution.

Mr. Frost was given by several witnesses to the effect that Mr. Kingsland was a strictly temperate man. A letter from E. F. Bunnay, Esq., to Mr. Frost, dated Dec. 1, 1873, of the editors of the Chicago Times, was introduced for the purpose of testifying to Mr. Kingsland's temperance and sobriety.

MR. BARRY'S ARGUMENT.

The second and third performances of "Masaniello" by the Liederkranz, drew much larger audiences than the first, and as the Society has become accustomed to the stage and stage business, and the nervousness and uneasiness of the first appearance have worn off, all on the stage get down to their work, and are more free to devote themselves to their singing and the dramatic requirements. The result is a much smoother and more finished, and, in consequence, more enjoyable performance, while the increased attendance and the manifest sympathy of the audience with the performers incite them to still more spirited efforts. The orchestra is most admirably organized. In fact, the orchestra, even in the palmy Harlechian days, under the sway of leader, was not equal to the present, and the conductor, in his opinion, is a great deal better.

Mr. Frost appealed from the decision of the Moderator. He threatened to leave the Council in five minutes if Mr. Wilkie was allowed to give his testimony orally, and others would do the same.

Mr. Frost said he didn't want to withdraw.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1874.

The chronic dullness of the money market for some time past was changed to-day to decided activity. Most, if not all the banks report the banks report the money market as large to meet monthly or quarterly balances. The exchange at the Clearing-House reached the amount of \$6,700,000. The debit of one of the banks was \$32,000, while the credit of another reached nearly the same figure. These and all other demands on the banks were easily met. We mention the fact simply to show the extent of the settlements made between operations on the Board of Trade and elsewhere.

Under the large demands for currency, early exchange went down to par between banks in the day. Rates to customers remained, as usual, at par, while outsiders were charged a fraction above, to cover, if possible, purchases made yesterday.

Notwithstanding the activity above mentioned, bankers generally report money abundant, while some have their discount-lines fully as high as their reserves will warrant.

We notice no change in interest-rates. Quotations in New York are 10 per cent per annum. Large first-class loans on five years are offered at 8 per cent.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company was yesterday reported to have a usual quarterly division of 2½ per cent. The day has been fine, and there has been a marked activity noticeable in business generally.

TO BRING GREENBACKS TO PAR.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Such has been said by the press of the country, and by the public, of the present condition of our currency, and there appears to be much honest difference of opinion as to the wisest and best course to be pursued.

On the 1st of April, I think it would be best for the condition under which the currency is to exist, should be such that its volume would be reduced according to the accumulation of legitimate business.

It is my own mind there is no question but that it is the duty of the Government to do every thing to prevent the depreciation of the dollar.

It is in itself a good thing, I think, that the note should be reduced at some time in the future.

Now I am not one of those who think we have too much money in circulation, but I am not in the minority.

But I am strongly opposed to inflation, if by inflation is meant a further issue of greenbacks.

It is a good thing, a very good thing, for the country, if greenbacks were at par with gold. Will it appear to be so?

It is a good thing, I think, to return to the gold standard.

All seem to agree on this point, too. But there are so many ways of doing a thing, it is difficult to say which is the best.

With all agree, it should be done, they can not, or do not, agree upon the manner of doing it.

The principal objection urged is, that the Government is not sure that the greenbacks are not gold.

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TOWN BOARDS.

The Contest on the South Side.

Defeat of Cleary by Mr. Michael Evans.

Sketches of the Prominent Aspirants for the Collectorship.

County-Attorney Rountree Gives a Wholesome Opinion.

The Collector is Entitled to Only \$1,500, and the Assessor to \$5 a Day.

Power of Town Boards to Levy Taxes.

John Schaefer Mildly Protests.

CONTEST FOR SOUTH SIDE TOWN OFFICES.

When our New England forefathers established townships they, to all appearance, did not calculate on the development of patriotic feeling in this particular community. They never dreamt of the advent of such public benefactors as those who recently voted them selves sufficient salary for doing little or nothing. But the evil is among us, it has taken deep root, and we must do the best we can under the circumstances. What is that "best"?

Let us consider.

LAST YEAR.

When the South Town offices were up for contest last April, it was determined that Patrick O'Brien, surnamed "Pax," surrendered his pretensions to the Collectorship for the position of Supervisor. Michael Evans, surnamed "Mike"—a pet name among his people—mag-nanimously "caved" in favor of Mr. Cleary, popularly known as "the landlord." The latter was, on this score, a victor.

The following year the election was the same with Tom Poley, W. H. Richardson, August Schaefer, John Louis Richard Tobin, Sam Pieron, James Wilson, B. Whittaker.

The scene at the voting-place in the old Court-House was one of extreme ridiculousness, and would impress a foreigner with queer ideas of American citizenship. The judges, it is alleged, allowed females to vote, and the apple-women from the County were present, and the whole scene was a farce, though the election was conducted by taxation, usually exercised by Town Boards in places where no city or village organization existed.

The names of the few ladies representing the County Committees on the South Side were then read, as follows: Mrs. Isabel L. Jones, Mrs. Dr. Hamlin, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Standard, Mrs. H. G. Ots. Mrs. Marsh said that the ladies had sold almost all their property, and were unable to close out their affairs.

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Michael Evans, fondly termed "Mike," is an Irish gentleman of Welsh extraction, as his name indicates. He is from some place in the neighborhood of Cork, and pictureque in appearance. His wife, Mrs. Evans, is a native of Cork, and the two patriots are candidates for the same office. Thus South Chicago is furnished with three candidates, all of whom are well known, and who are to contend with each other all around—three-cornered like for that little \$10,000 and "the pickings" going therewith. Let their respective merits be considered.

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THE FIRST WARD.

In the First Ward the vote was a tie, 266 being cast for each set of delegates. It is proposed to settle the difficulty by making up a scratch ticket.

The following is the list of the First Ward: P. Conley, Philip Schink, C. J. Lovett, James Armstrong, Thomas Foley.

South Chicago is the seat of the same war: Tom Poley, W. H. Richardson, August Schaefer, John Louis Richard Tobin, Sam Pieron, James Wilson, B. Whittaker.

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THE SECOND WARD.

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THE THIRD WARD.

The following friends of Evans were elected from the Third Ward: A. Doaldson, James Fitzsimmons, George Eagen, G. A. Gilmore, Nicholas Bigelow, G. M. Hartman, G. A. Gilmore, D. C. Whittier.

THE FOURTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Fourth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE FIFTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Fifth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE SIXTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Sixth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Seventh Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE EIGHTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Eighth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE NINTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Ninth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE TENTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Tenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Eleventh Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE TWELFTH WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Twelfth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE THIRTEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Thirteenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE FOURTEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Fourteenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE FIFTEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Fifteenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE SIXTEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Sixteenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE SEVENTEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Seventeenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE EIGHTEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Eighteenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE NINETEEN WARD.

The following gentlemen, pledged to support Cleary, were elected from the Nineteenth Ward: J. H. McAvoy, John Dred, J. Driscoll, M. J. Cunningham, and George Jochum.

THE TWENTIETH WARD.

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